

Removing Horns Of Cattle.

A Missouri breeder, C. C. Dudley, has built a chute for dehorning cattle that has proved highly successful, and a number of cattlemen have copied the plan with good results. In sending illustrations of it to Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Mr. Dudley says:



ADMITTING THE ANIMAL.

used here on my farm with considerable success for the last five or six years. It has always been with a feeling of satisfaction and pride (I almost said pleasure) that I dehorned cattle in this chute.

The views ought to show to the average intelligent mind all about the construction and operation of this chute. The cattle enter from the back end of it and pass up to the stocks, then



READY FOR RELEASE.

(after being operated on) pass out the exit gate to their right. I use clippers for taking off the horns, and with help enough to keep the cattle coming I have dehorned thirty head (yearlings) in thirty minutes.

Live Stock Breeding.

In breeding all classes of live stock we must ever keep in mind that success will be valued by the actual value of the products and the profits to be derived from them. The animal is simply a machine whose duty or work is to convert raw material into finished products. If we can by any means or system of breeding reduce the amount of running expenses of this machine, we have accomplished something of value in animal breeding. If we can by any means of breeding so perfect this machine that it will turn out a more valuable product, we have accomplished much. For illustration, if we can produce a type of animal that can be maintained on less than the average ration it will be more profitable, or if we can produce a meat animal with a larger amount of high priced cuts than the average animal we are selling our raw material in a better market. There is no subject of more vital concern to the farmer than improvement in his methods of breeding animals. We cannot study this matter too carefully. We must always have utility for our watchword.

Feeding Sheep.

A flock of sheep near me was ailing. None had died, but more than half of them were apparently not far from this condition. The whole trouble was in the feeding. Overfeeding was apparent all over. The sheep even had easy access to the feed room, where the floor was covered with meal. The result was that the sheep, preferring to feed in that way, ate none at the troughs, but spilled it on the floor, so that it went out with the manure to enrich the manure pile. The owner, a wealthy man, grumbled at the cost of the sheep, but could not recognize the condition until it was pointed out to him, and he then saw through the whole train of errors. A little lecturing to the manager and some useful suggestions were sufficient to show how the condition should be changed and a new method installed by which the condition of the sheep might be improved and economy in expenses be exercised. — Ancient Shepherd in American Sheep Breeder.

Feeding Lambs After Weaning.

Always remember that weaning lambs should have the very best pasture obtainable. The time for weaning lambs depends upon how much milk they are receiving, says a well known sheepman. When they are four months old, however, they may easily be weaned with advantage. If they have been fed grain previous to this their growth will not be checked. After weaning the lambs should be gradually made to rely on oats. As the principal grain ration, feed half a pound of oats daily. If on good aftermath clover and blue grass pasture a smaller quantity will be required.

CREEP FOR LAMBS.

How to Construct One Suitable For Feeding at Small Expense.

The construction of a creep suitable for feeding lambs is in itself a very simple affair and if only intended for present use may be very cheaply made, says a writer in Homestead. Use something substantial for the four corner posts—2 by 4's will be all right—while the side and end rails to which the uprights are to be nailed should also be substantial enough to make the creep stable. For the top rails 1 by 6 inch boards will do nicely, and four inch stuff will be strong enough at the bottom. For the uprights any light stuff will do. In lieu of other material barrel staves will be desirable, though an old sheep trying to get through may break a weak barrel stave.

As to dimensions, two and a half feet will be high enough. Cut the corner uprights this length. The width should be at least six feet at the bottom. The sides may be upright and slope toward each other at the top. The uprights could be placed such a distance apart that lambs several weeks old may pass through easily, but not old sheep. Round the edges of the uprights to prevent pulling the side wool. In England, where the creeps are well made, the side rails are heavier and the uprights are put in as rollers.

Place the creep where the lambs may have free access to it. Place a low trough in it and keep in the trough a supply of suitable food, such as bran, oats, a little oilmeal and after a few weeks cracked corn. Always clean out the trough daily and supply fresh feed.

The Cheap Skate.

Did those who are running around looking for a low priced stallion breed to ever think why the horse's fee is low? It is low because he is a cheap horse. He didn't cost anybody much, and he cannot produce much or he would command a higher fee. A good stallion costs money, no matter what breed or blood he represents, because he can earn money at fair service fees. The low priced stallion nine times out of ten will produce a low priced colt, because he is himself lacking in the qualities essential to produce good horses. Let the mongrel alone. Breed a good mare to a better sire if possible and get something. The low grade stallion has never made any money for anybody and has lost thousands for those who patronized him.

Feeding Hogs in England.

In England hogs are given a great variety of feeds—potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, barley and oats. The grain is either steamed or ground and the vegetables usually cooked and mixed with swill. Grasses and clovers are cut and fed during summer time. English hogs tend more to the bacon type than do those raised in America. If lean meat is wanted, we must feed a greater variety and select muscle forming foods.

THE VETERINARY.

Lice on cattle while in the stable cause discomfort and loss of flesh. To destroy them, sprinkle Scotch snuff along the backbone, on the top of the neck and about the horns.

Brittle Hoofs of Horses.

If a horse's hoofs be brittle and refuse to grow out, says an old blacksmith, it indicates an acid condition of the system, with which both hoof and hair are likely to be unthrifty. Frequently a tough hoof may be quickly grown by anointing the hoofs and crown of hair just above the hoofs with soft soap or with strong soap and water daily.

A Cure For Lampas.

Lampas in a colt is a sort of infantile disease that rarely makes trouble. It is usually cured by daily giving the colt two or three ears of hard, dry corn to eat from the cob until the so called lampas is permanently pushed back.

Grubs in Young Cattle.

Grubs or worms in the flesh of the backs of young cattle are detrimental to them. Usually they may be pressed out by the fingers unless the animals are very much emaciated. In this case wet the spots with kerosene emulsion or brush lightly with petroleum or kerosene. Improve the general condition by generous feeding and care, including a vigorous use of the brush daily. The addition of half a teaspoonful of oil meal to the daily ration is of great benefit and of profit to the owner.

Mange in Live Stock.

Where the stock is losing the hair around the eyes and the skin itches and has a white appearance, it indicates mange, which is more or less contagious. Apply a lotion made as follows: Melt four tablespoonfuls of lard and add to it a tablespoonful of powdered sulphur, stirring it well; then half a teaspoonful of carbolic acid. When cold rub on all places affected, being careful not to get it into the eyes.

Healing Galls on Horses.

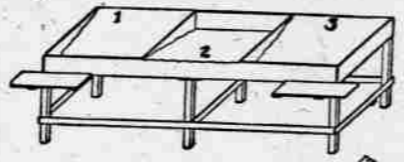
For ordinary galls on a horse cleanse with castile soap each night or oftener and wet with a solution of tannin, or the powder may be applied dry after the sore has been cleansed with carbolic soap. If possible do not work the horse while the gall is healing. Galls on top of the neck are often helped by using the zinc collar shield. A horse showing a tendency to galls which refuse to heal should be treated for his general health, his rations changed and a course of physic administered. Frequently this will make a decided change in the horse. — Dr. Michener in Farm Journal.

Farm and Garden

SHIPPING PEACHES.

The Six Basket Carrier is Used For High Grade Fruit.

Peaches were formerly shipped in what was generally known as the Delaware basket. Now the best peaches go to market in the six basket carriers. This is a neat slat carrier somewhat like a berry crate containing six veneer baskets, holding about a half peck each. This package carries the tenderest peaches to market in good condition.



LOADING TABLE FOR PACKING PEACHES.

and as they look well on arrival they usually sell for the top price. This package is to be recommended for shipping all first class fruit. It is too expensive a package to be used for any but the first grade of fruit. Probably no better fruit package for fine fruit has ever been introduced than the six basket carrier. It can be used for plums or grapes or any high class fruit and always carries it in good condition and shows it off to best advantage in market.

The sorting table here pictured is of great assistance in packing peaches. It is separated into shallow compartments that will hold about two bushels of fruit. The side at which the packer stands has a narrow shelf on which the veneer trays are placed while being filled. In the bottom of each compartment is a canvas—1, 2, 3—which is tacked to the upper edge opposite the sorter. This keeps the fruit from bruising and facilitates the worker's movements in drawing the fruit toward the trays. In the veneer trays or bas-



HANDY PICKING BASKET.

kets each fruit is fitted into place. Unless the grade is extra large it holds two layers. The table, as will be seen, is constructed in sections which alternate so that fruit may be dumped on the table from either side and the trays carried off handily when filled.

The second cut shows a handy picking basket for peaches. As will be seen it is made from an ordinary Delaware basket. The strap goes over the shoulder of the picker and leaves both hands free for gathering the fruit. When filled the basket is easily dumped by unhooking the snap.—Maryland Experiment Station.

Kansas Grain Crops.

If most of those who are supposedly well informed as to Kansas grain crops and their relative importance were asked to name the four they suppose most largely grown, the chances are that wheat would be put first, corn second, oats third and rye fourth. This order would no doubt be generally accepted without question, but the fact is barley has superseded rye in the quartet, and of course corn should head the list, as it is the most valuable product of Kansas soil. Kansas, however, are prone to give wheat the greatest prominence, because Kansas is the leading wheat growing state in the world. As to the competition for fourth place, the statistics are interesting as given in the latest report of the state board of agriculture.—Kansas Farmer.

Sugar Beet Industry.

The benefits from growing sugar beets do not stop with the crops. They are felt in stock production as well. No farmer can begin to appreciate until he has experienced the value of molasses and sugar beet pulp—byproducts of the sugar factory—as a food for stock. Of these every sugar factory is turning out at least half the original weight of the beets. Pulp is immediately available for the farmer's use. It is easily stored and kept. As a rule, it is considerably cheaper than any other feed he can buy or produce. Usually this pulp can be purchased at the factory for 35 cents to \$1 per ton. Such low prices must necessarily continue for some time.—C. F. Saylor.

The Standard Forage Crop.

Alfalfa is the standard forage crop of the Great Basin area, as it is of the entire western United States. Among the people of Utah it is known universally as lucern, the name under which it was first brought into the eastern states and which is derived from the common European name for the plant. This name was probably carried westward to Utah by the early pioneers, who never accepted the California name alfalfa, which has been derived through the Spanish from an Arabic word signifying "the best fodder."—Carl S. Schofield.

Peaches in the Corn Belt.

You can grow peaches anywhere in the corn belt, not every year, but one in about 5,000, remarks a writer in Iowa Homestead. In the southern portion the chances are better than this, but not so sure as corn.

SOWING ALFALFA.

Preparation of the Soil to Insure a Good Stand.

Men who have planned to get a stand this fall by leaving their land bare, with the hope of cultivating it from time to time during the season, need little advice from us, because that is really the ideal way of fitting the land for alfalfa. It destroys the annual weed seeds in the surface soil, conserves moisture, firms the lower soil and ideally fits the seed bed for the reception of the seed, so that germination is uniform, quick and strong. On such a soil, if the seed is sown in August or during the first part of September, the chances of not getting a stand are, in our opinion, very slight.

On the Average Farm.

Turning now to the plan that must be followed by the average man who expects to sow his alfalfa seed this fall, we first recommend that the stubble be plowed as soon as possible after harvest. This is necessary in order that full opportunity be given to work down the soil into a firm yet friable condition. Furthermore, it is absolutely useless to plow early unless one fully makes up his mind to do the necessary work on the surface at intervals of one week or ten days. The harrow for this purpose is an ideal implement, though, of course, if the weeds start it may be necessary to use the disk to some extent. An instance was called to our attention where a Kansas farmer last fall harrowed a certain field fourteen times after plowing and before seeding, and yet the report that he has to offer on his success in getting a stand would indicate that all his labor was justified.

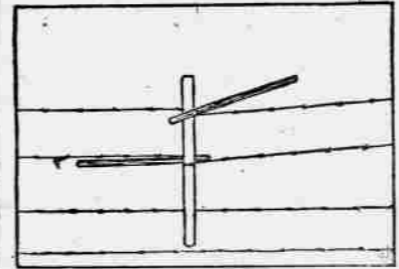
In the Corn Belt.

We insist that half hearted methods will not result in success in undertaking to get a stand of alfalfa, and the crop is so valuable and lasts so many years after a proper seeding that one can well afford to take the necessary time to fit the land. As to time of seeding, we have said before that best results are usually obtained by sowing in August, though in the southern half of the corn belt seeding may be done as late as the 5th or 10th of September. Each man must be his own judge of local conditions, the main object being to obtain a fairly good growth before the ground freezes. If the plants are small when growth ceases in the fall they are much more apt to be heaved out by the freezing and thawing of the ground, while a strong root system will in most cases prevent the occurrence of this. As to the amount of seed that should be used, there is some difference existing in the practice even of successful men.—Iowa Homestead.

A WIRE FENCE.

Convenient Means of Tightening Up Slack Wire.

In building a wire fence a great many people use small stays between the posts. I find these stays are very handy when it comes to tightening up slack wire, says a writer in Iowa Homestead. My plan is to take a strong stick, make a loop in the wire and twist it around the upright stake



TO TIGHTEN THE WIRE.

until the wire is as taut as desirable. The end of the stick then is either stapled or wired to the wire in the fence. Any time after that that the wire becomes loose the stick may be given another twist around the stay, and your wire is tightened with but little trouble. With a stay every now and then in a fence the wires may be kept taut with very little trouble if this plan is put into practice.

Climate of the Arid West.

During the last two or three years there has been rather more than the normal amount of rainfall over the larger part of the arid region, and many people acquainted only with the present conditions firmly believe that the climate is gradually becoming more humid. This belief is probably without any foundation in fact, and it is surprising that it should exist, for the precipitation records of the whole country receive wide publicity; but since the idea is generally held and has been widely advertised, it becomes important to emphasize the fact that there is no adequate basis for hoping that the climate of the arid west is undergoing any appreciable change as regards precipitation.—C. S. Scofield.

Potatoes Kept For Seed.

Potatoes can be kept for seed by spreading them out not over one deep and keeping them near a window until August or even later. Try a half bushel and plant in August for your seed in 1908. It will pay you. Spray them often to repel the blister beetles and you will have potatoes that beat Red River of the North for seed.—L. Roubidoux in National Stockman and Farmer.

In Colorado.

In Colorado can be found some of the best systems of irrigation devised by modern engineering talent, equal to the best constructed anywhere else in the world. They are so built that they will withstand the destructive effects of the elements for ages under a plan combining the control with the use and proprietorship of the land.—C. F. Saylor.

COMMON SENSE

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the maker of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody. Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formulae, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his Golden Medical Discovery, the great blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet does cure all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the Golden Medical Discovery in time and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a thorough and fair trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

Forget—Baby is restless, can't sleep at night, won't eat, cries spasmodically. A bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge never fails to cure. Every mother should give her baby White's Cream Vermifuge. So many times when the baby is pale and fretful, the mother does not know what to do. A bottle of this medicine would bring color to his cheeks and laughter to his eyes. Give it a trial. Sold by Graham & Wertham.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Descended from Grand Coin and Golden Glow; imported cow testing 18 lbs. butter fat, in 7 days, with first calf. Address, M. S. Woodcock, Corvallis, Oregon. 72t

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 26, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lydia J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 3425 for the purchase of the southwest quarter of Section No. 2 in Township No. 15, South of Range No. 8 West W. M. Ore., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907. She names as witnesses: Leonidas H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon, and Sam Bowen, Alford Byratt and M. F. Rycraft, all of Alsea, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 15, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Guy Davis, of Eugene, County of Lane, State of Oregon, filed in this office on January 17, 1907, his sworn statement No. 8,489 for the purchase of the northwest 1/4 of Section No. 48 in Township No. 15 South, Range No. 9, West W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1907. He names as witnesses: Hal E. Wood, Marvin L. Hammit and Austin E. Wood, all of Eugene, Oregon, and William L. Cryster, of Springfield, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of October, 1907. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

A Good Trade.

Every boy, no matter how rich or how poor his ancestry, should learn thoroughly some good trade, so that if his circumstances become reversed at any time he could immediately do service at his trade and start again on a successful road to prosperity. The printing trade is not only artistic when completely learned, but it is also highly educational in every particular, and one of the best trades that anyone can learn, as opportunity for labor is ever ready each working day in the year.

There is one of the best opportunities in all the land for a young man of steady habits, good principles, well educated—having a will to work and excel, to learn the printing trade in the Gazette office. Proper explanation will be given on application. 671t

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